

PUBLIC COIN AUCTION

Stack's

50th
Anniversary
Sale



THE JIMMY HAYES COLLECTION
of
UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

OCTOBER 22, 1985

Stack's

123 West 57th Street
New York, N.Y. 10019

THE JIMMY HAYES COLLECTION
of
UNITED STATES SILVER COINS



1



3



4



2



5



6



7



8



9



10



11



12



13



16



14



17



18



19



20



21



22



23



24



25



26



27



28





29



32



30



33



34



35



36



37



38



39



40



41



42



43



44





66



67



72



73



68



69



74



75



76



77



78



80



98



Jimmy Hayes

Jimmy Hayes is 38 years old, married, has three children, and is a native of Lafayette, Louisiana.

To his credit is that he was first in his class at both Lafayette High and the University of Southwestern Louisiana with a 4.0 average. He is a graduate of Tulane Law School and was Law Review Assistant Editor. He became a prominent lawyer who was a leader in indigent defense and was also an Assistant District Attorney. He has been a businessman and a member of the Lafayette Chamber of Commerce, and is active in numerous Civic organizations of national affiliations. He served as Commissioner of Financial Institutions for the State of Louisiana until July of this year when he resigned in order to pursue his desire to run for Congress of the United States.

Jimmy is well known as a collector of the finest coins of the United States. His interest in collecting started in 1958 and his collection has since become legendary. Jimmy has been a familiar figure at all of the important auction sales, conventions, and other numismatic events held in all parts of the country.

The Jimmy Hayes Type Collection of United States Silver Coins is one of the most unusual ever sold. It consists of the first year of issue of virtually every type of United States silver coins from the Three Cent piece to the Silver Dollar including the Commemorative series. Nearly every coin is Gem Uncirculated. The 1794 Half Dime, 1796 Dime, 1796 Quarter, 1794 Half Dollar, and 1794 Silver Dollar are particularly beautiful. The term "Finest Known" becomes a common term in describing the coins in his collection. There is no question in our mind that it is *The Finest Quality Collection* ever sold at auction.

Stack's wishes to express their thanks to Jimmy Hayes for the privilege of offering this most impressive collection at Public Auction.

50th Anniversary Sale

THE JIMMY HAYES COLLECTION of UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

•

TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED
PUBLIC AUCTION SALE
OCTOBER 22, 1985

•

FIRST SESSION

Tuesday Evening, October 22, 1985

7:00 P.M. Sharp

Lots 1 - 128

Exhibition

Lots will be on exhibition
EACH DAY starting **October 14,**
1985 thru **DAY OF SALE**, from
10:30 a.m. till 4:30 p.m., Monday
thru Friday, at 123 West 57th
Street, N.Y. Positively no lots
will be shown at the Omni Park
Central Hotel.

Public Auction Sale

To Be Held In The
Manhattan Skyline Suites
Of The
OMNI PARK CENTRAL HOTEL
Seventh Avenue at 56th Street
NEW YORK CITY

Catalogued and Sold by

Stack's

123 West 57th Street, New York, N.Y. 10019
Telephone (212) 582-2580
Cable Address "STACKOIN" New York
TELEX 666125 (W.U.)

Catalogued by Norman Stack

Licensed Auctioneers: Harvey G. Stack, Norman Stack



TERMS OF SALE

1. This is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers.
2. **A 10% BUYER'S CHARGE will be added to the "hammer price" of each lot as determined by the auctioneer.** This **10% BUYER'S FEE** will be added to the invoice of each successful bidder regardless of a bidder's affiliation with any group or organization. Bidders must pay all Postage, Express, and Insurance charges.
3. We cannot be responsible for any errors in bidding. Please make certain you bid on the correct lot. When bidding for items in the sale, the bidder whether bidding in person, by mail, or by agent, agrees to abide by all the terms of sale.
4. **MAIL YOUR BID SHEET EARLY.** These bids will be treated as your maximum bid for each lot. In general, we start the bidding on each lot at a small advance over the next highest bid, thereby attempting to purchase the lot as reasonably as possible for you. **On all successful bids, a bidder agrees to pay a 10% BUYER'S FEE in addition to the sum actually bid (hammer price).** When identical mail bids are received by the auctioneer, preference is given to the first bid received. A mail bid will take precedence over an identical floor bid, and a floor bidder must bid higher than the highest mail bid to be awarded any lot. The auctioneer reserves the right to refuse ridiculously low bids which he, in his sole discretion, feels are not made in good faith. The auctioneer reserves the right to open the lot at a reasonable price, to set bidding increments as he, in his sole discretion, shall determine, and to withdraw any lot at any time.
5. Coins, Medals, etc., are sold so much per LOT, unless otherwise stated. No lots will be broken up. Estimates given are for the general guidance of the bidder. The lots can sell above or below the estimates.
6. Auction sales are not approval sales. In the event of non-payment by the buyer, STACK'S expressly reserves the right to refuse to deliver the lots, and in addition, STACK'S reserves any and all rights that it would be entitled to under the uniform commercial code, including buyer's consent to file a financing statement without need of buyer's signature. Floor bidders are encouraged to carefully examine all lots on which they are interested in bidding since, except for reasons of non-authenticity, **NO LOTS PURCHASED BY FLOOR BUYERS MAY BE RETURNED**, including those lots where the floor buyer is acting as agent for another, or those lots sold to mail bidders who have examined the lots. No lots will be delivered at the sale. All items offered in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and correctly attributed. Claims to the contrary must be made within seven (7) days after receipt of the material.
7. No lot may be returned for any reason whatsoever without the prior written consent of STACK'S, or without its original container. Grading is a subjective description in the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. The term "proof" or "specimen" is used to describe a method of manufacture, and is not a grade or condition. Such terms are the opinion of the cataloguer and shall be deemed to be part of the description, and not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, including a warranty of merchantability, is made with respect to such adjectival descriptions, which can and do vary among experts.
8. The highest bidder shall be the buyer, and if any dispute arises between two or more bidders, the lot in question shall be immediately put up and sold again. No lots will be put up out of their numerical order.
9. Unknown bidders must establish credit references or submit a deposit of 25% of their bids. By bidding in this sale, even if for a corporation or another individual, a bidder personally guarantees prompt payment. We cannot accept bids from minors. By bidding in this sale, the bidder acknowledges that the purchase is not a consumer credit transaction. **TITLE REMAINS WITH STACK'S UNTIL PAID FOR IN FULL.** It is the buyer's responsibility and obligation to have the lots fully insured while in his possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer.
10. Auction sales are strictly for cash and must be paid for promptly in U. S. funds. All bidders personally guarantee prompt payment. Checks are acceptable with proper identification. On any accounts past due, STACK'S reserves the right to extend credit and impose periodic charges as stated on the invoice or statement.
11. All lots delivered in New York State are subject to applicable Sales Tax.
12. Except for any claim or controversy arising out of non-payment (which, at the exclusive option of the seller or auctioneer may be referred to arbitration), any claim or controversy arising out of this sale shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., then in effect. By bidding in this sale you agree to be bound by the arbitration provisions of the Professional Numismatists Guild. In all cases, the maximum liability of STACK'S for any item sold shall be limited to the official price of record of the item at this sale.

ALL PHOTOGRAPHS IN THIS CATALOGUE (AS IN ALL
STACK'S CATALOGUES) ARE OF THE ACTUAL COINS BEING SOLD

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE

THE JIMMY HAYES COLLECTION

of

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1985

7:00 P.M. SHARP

LOTS 1 - 128

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of ten percent (10%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.

U. S. THREE CENTS (SILVER)

On March 2, 1851, Longacre, having prepared the design and cut the dies for the first type of this denomination, wrote to Treasury Secretary Corwin to explain the designs (of which he enclosed trial strikes, possibly uniface): ". . . That portion of the act referred to which prescribes my duties in relation to the coin is in these words: 'The said coin shall bear such devices as shall be conspicuously different from those of the other silver coins and from the gold dollar, but having the inscription United States of America, and its denomination and date.' On so small a coin it is impossible that the device can be at once conspicuous and striking unless it is simple - complexity would defeat the object. For the obverse I have therefore chosen a star (one of the heraldic elements of the National crest) bearing on its centre the shield of the Union, surrounded by the legal inscription and date. For the reverse I have devised an ornamental letter C embracing in its centre the Roman numeral III, the whole encircled by the thirteen stars . . ." (text of the letter taken from Taxay, U.S. Mint & Coinage, p. 219)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 1



(Enlarged)

- 1 1851'O' Gem Brilliant Uncirculated, frosty lustre, grayish golden toning. The only year a Trime was struck at the New Orleans Mint or, for that matter, at any branch mint. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 2



(Enlarged)

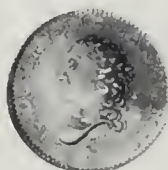
- 2 1854 Choice Brilliant Uncirculated. Sharply struck, including every line on the star and shield. Steel and iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

U. S. HALF DIMES

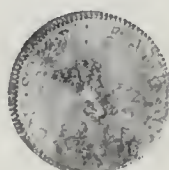
THE FINEST KNOWN 1792 HALF DISME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 3



(Enlarged)

- 3 **1792 Half Disme.** From Paramount's section of Auction '80 where it was described as follows: "**Superb Gem Uncirculated 67.** An incredible, fully struck specimen with beautiful medium violet, blue, gray and gold toning. The surfaces are flawless and every hair on Miss Liberty's head is boldly defined. The eagle is also exceptionally sharp with nearly full feather detail. Without question this is the finest known 1792 Half Disme, better by an order of magnitude than the specimen in Bowers & Ruddy's Bartlett Sale (11/79). It was formerly in the famous Dr. Judd Collection and for many years was the Red Book plate coin. It is still the plate coin in the Judd pattern book.

"The 1792 Half Disme is generally conceded to be the first issue of the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia. It was designed and engraved by Robert Birch and, as numismatic tradition would have it, was minted from the silver from George Washington's own personal silverware. Over the years it has also become part of numismatic lore that the figure of Liberty is actually a portrait of Martha Washington. Only 1,500-2,000 specimens were struck and most surviving pieces are well worn; G-VG is typical. Uncirculated specimens are very rare and so this **one-of-a-kind** coin which embodies everything important in numismatics, rarity, quality, beauty and history, should prove to be one of the most actively sought coins in this sale. We would not be surprised to see a winning bid close to six figures." It realized \$90,000.00 at the sale.

An interesting sidelight about the coin is that the owner from whom Mr. Hayes obtained the coin, was able to trace it back to the Rittenhouse family. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

The dies for this piece were engraved in or around June of 1792, in the carriage-house "mint" of John Harper (where they were also struck, since the U.S. Mint did not have any coining presses until the Fall of the year). The die cutter was probably William Russell Birch from England, and the obverse design was derived directly from his earlier white metal "GWPT" version of the Birch Cent. The initial striking took place by July 13 since Thomas Jefferson on that date recorded the receipt of 1,500 specimens.

Dr. Judd traced the pedigree of this piece to the Rittenhouse family. We suspect that much of the information can be traced to Henry Chapman, who had acquired the later Garrett specimen of the "regular" Birch Cent around the turn of the century from the E. Rittenhouse Miller branch of the family; it had been in their possession for about a century, and was kept in a chamois bag. Chapman also knew that the Rittenhouse-Sargent branch of the family had possessed a small bag or pouch of Half Dimes struck during the first couple of years of Mint operation (David Rittenhouse was Director of the Mint from 1792 to June, 1795). This small group of pieces was apparently dispersed privately around the turn of the century, possibly through Chapman. This would be the source for both the Half Disme and the 1794 Half Dime in this sale.

The Half Dimes of 1792 were not Patterns, but an actual circulating coinage, released largely to Jefferson though Washington himself undoubtedly distributed some to friends. Most were probably released through one or another of the major banks, and the extent of their circulation is indicated by the extensive degree of wear on most specimens. It is suspected that a further striking of the coins - after the July 13th delivery of 1,500 pieces - may have taken place in the U.S. Mint itself in the Fall of 1792; this second striking probably amounted to fewer than 500 pieces.

(Cont'd. on next page)

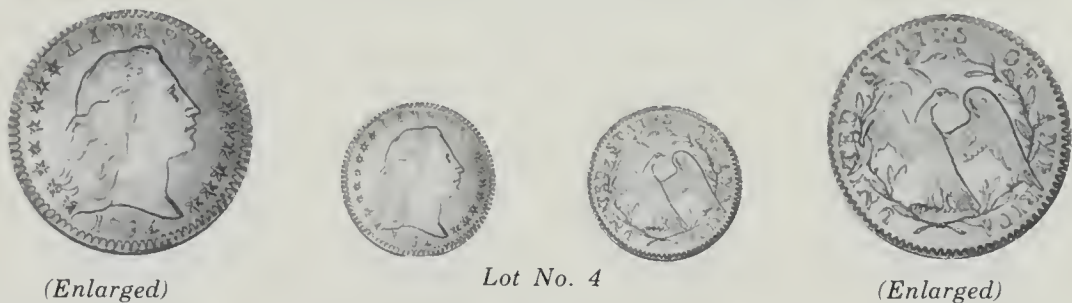
U. S. HALF DIMES

Lot 3 (cont'd.)

All the 1792 Half Dismes were struck on "medal axis," i.e., with the reverse rotated 180 degrees relative to one of our present coins. This was the standard die alignment in England for the silver coins of George III from 1787 until after 1800. This die alignment explains the persistent weakness of the "A" of HALF and the "M" of DISME: those two letters were directly opposite the high points of the shoulder and the bust when struck.

The present coin appears to be the sharpest struck and best preserved specimen in existence. It is the only one we have seen or heard of which shows clearly the repunching of the "A" in STATES. It is so sharply struck that we suspect it was struck twice, i.e., it was a special presentation piece, doubtless made for Rittenhouse himself.

PROBABLY THE FINEST KNOWN 1794 HALF DIME



- 4 1794 Valentine 2. One "Presentation piece" of V.2, struck on a planchet which had been polished before striking, is listed by Breen as being in the Eliasberg Collection. That piece supposedly has full breast feathers on the eagle and full central hair detail on Liberty; this specimen is slightly weak in those two areas, and only the obverse shows any signs of the planchet having been polished prior to striking. If the Eliasberg specimen was intended as a "Proof," this piece is presumably the sharpest business strike that exists. As discussed under the 1792 Half Disme, it probably came down in the Rittenhouse-Sargent branch of the family until the turn of the century. Splendid golden and pale gray toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Dr. J. Hewitt Judd (Abe Kosoff) as a "Superb Proof" and pictured in the "Illustrated History of United States Coins."

MAGNIFICENT 1796/5 HALF DIME



- 5 1796/5 V.1. The overdate exceptionally sharp, as is the entire coin. Using Q. David Bowers' words, "An exquisite, yes, phenomenal striking." The coin is so well struck, full hair, stars and feathers on the eagle's breast that it is medallic in appearance. Wholly prooflike with a hint of frost, pale golden russet toning. Although described as Choice Brilliant Uncirculated in the Garrett Sale, we honestly believe the word gem could be used in place of choice with the greatest of ease. A remarkable example of this type. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Garrett Sale (B&R), lot 229, November 1979.

GEM 1800 HALF DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 6



(Enlarged)

- 6 1800 V.1a. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, blazing, frosty mint bloom. Without question, the sharpest strike we've ever seen. Full radial lines to the stars on **both** sides. The entire coin a flawless magnificent impression. Delicate iridescent toning. Really a little jewel! We cannot envision that a better specimen exists. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Stanislaw Herstal Sale (B&R), lot 93, February 1974.



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 7



(Enlarged)

- 7 1829 V.3. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**. A frosty example with mottled iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 8



(Enlarged)

- 8 1837 Liberty seated. No stars. V.5. Small date in a straight line. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. Needle sharp strike, full head and cap. Frosty mint lustre with exquisite light iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

The obverses of these "No Stars" pieces were cut on the reducing lathe from the model for the 1836 Gobrecht Dollar, according to a letter from Robert M. Patterson, Mint Director, on 12/19/1845, which would explain the absence of any patterns of the new design. The new reverse designs, lacking the eagle which had previously appeared on all silver coins, were specified in the Mint Act of 1837, doubtless to make the denomination much more visible on these small coins. The design change was also necessary since the Liberty Seated obverse would have been directly opposite the eagle and neither side would have struck up at all well.



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 9



(Enlarged)

- 9 1838 V.11. **Brilliant Uncirculated** and a blazing gem. Full mint bloom with a satiny surface. A superb strike with all devices in minute detail. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

U. S. HALF DIMES



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 10



(Enlarged)

- 10 1840 V.7. This date **With Drapery** is, by far, rarer than generally presumed. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, superb orange, sea-green and iridescent toning. As such really one of the rarities of the series. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

GEM 1853 ARROWS HALF DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 11



(Enlarged)

- 11 1853 Arrows. V.11. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. A pristine example, medium iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Due to the reduction in the weight of the minor silver coins by the Mint Act of 1853, it became necessary to mark the new coins in some way to allow banks, etc., to distinguish them from the pre-Act silver coins of the old standard, some of which had been struck in 1853. In a letter to Longacre on February 22, 1853, Mint Director Eckert discussed possible design changes to achieve this: "... One suggestion which has been made impresses me favorably; it is to make a change in the reverse of the half and quarter dollar assimilating them to the dime & half dime; that is introducing a wreath, with the name of the coin enclosed ... Such alterations, in connection with arrows at the dates, as you have formerly proposed, might suffice ..." Longacre replied on February 28: "... The time allowed by the law, is too short to warrant any elaborate revision or alteration of the present devices ... I would therefore respectfully suggest the following changes, to be made on the obverse and reverse, respectively, of the silver coins now in use. On the obverse of the coins I propose to mark the place of the date, somewhat in the manner represented on the next page [i.e., with facing arrow heads] ... On the reverse, I propose for the half and quarter dollar to cover the space between the Eagle and the inscription with rays radiating from the centre of the piece - or what in heraldic language is termed a 'glory' ..." From this correspondence, we can credit Longacre with the design changes on both sides of the coins. As it was not really necessary to distinguish issues struck after 1853 from the old standard coins (and, in fact, the "Rays" were dropped from the design in 1854), we can probably assume bureaucratic inertia for the retention of the "Arrows" through 1855.

The 1853 "Without Arrows" Quarter and the similar 1853-0 Half were apparently unknown in numismatic channels for some years after that date. W.E. Woodward, when discussing a specimen of the 1853-0 No Arrows Half Dollar in his June 29, 1885, catalogue of the J.C. Randall Collection, Lot 421, provides information concerning the Quarter as well: "... The discovery of the quarter dollar is due to an interesting incident which occurred in this way: A broker was weighing a quantity of silver coins; the weight was found to surpass, by a number of grains, the value of the coins by count. After repeatedly weighing and counting, a critical examination revealed the fact that one of the quarters weighed several grains more than any of the others, and gave to collectors a variety hitherto unknown ..."

U. S. HALF DIMES, FIVE CENTS



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 12



(Enlarged)

- 12 1856 V.3. The Type of 1840 with drapery resumed. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** Fully struck but for the denticles which are always weak (a fact brought out in Valentine's book). Delicate russet over satiny surfaces. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 13



(Enlarged)

- 13 1859 V.2. Hollow stars, larger LIBERTY. A one-year only type. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** Splendid sea-green, gray and russet toning. A superb impression. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

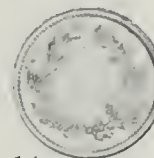
This new obverse hub, in use at Philadelphia only during 1859, must have been prepared after the 1859-dated "old style" obverses had been made and shipped to New Orleans, but before February 21, 1859, since the Mint Collection acquired its 1859 Proof Set on that date. The new obverse must have been intended strictly for use with the old style reverses, and was presumably expected to improve strike quality. No "old style" obverse dies dated 1859 are known to have been used in Philadelphia. The "Hollow Stars" obverse design is used in that year with the newly designed "Wreath of Cereals" reverse die on the "transitional" pieces without "United States of America." The new "Legend" obverse used from 1860 on was almost certainly not prepared before the end of 1859 or we would surely have some "mulings" with the old style reverse dies.



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 14



(Enlarged)

- 14 1860 V.3. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** Magnificent iridescent toning over satiny surfaces. A superb strike from the Proof dies. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

In the Fall of 1859, Mint Director James Ross Snowden recommended to Treasury Secretary Cobb the adoption for the reverse of the silver minor coins (below the Dollar) a new wreath design, usually called a "Wreath of Cereals." While the reverses of the Half Dollar and Quarter could not be altered without Congressional approval (since their design elements were specified in the Act of 1792), the wreath design on the two smallest coins could be modified by the Treasury Secretary to some degree, and the new wreath, which had been designed by Harold P. Newlin, the Half Dime specialist and author of the earliest book on that denomination, was incorporated as the new reverse beginning in 1860. As the Newlin wreath was broader (though of lower relief) than the earlier wreath, there was no room for the "United States of America" legend on the reverse. It was accordingly moved to the obverse, replacing the stars which had been there since 1838. The wreath had been specifically designed to allow fuller striking of the head of Liberty, traditionally a weak point on the older design. This purpose was only partially met; perhaps Newlin had originally intended to have the pieces struck on "medal axis."

GEM 1942'P' SILVER FIVE CENTS

- 15 1942'P' **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated,** frosty lustre.

U. S. DIMES

PROOF 1796 DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 16



(Enlarged)

- 16 1796 Reich 1. **Gem Brilliant Proof.** Undoubtedly struck for presentation. Deep mirror surface, fully struck stars and devices. Superb sea-green, golden and iridescent toning. Really a coin of indescribable beauty. Not only is this coin the *Finest Known* of the variety, but it is the only example known to the authors of the new book on die varieties 1796-1837, without the diebreak on the first star. This coin will undoubtedly set a new record for a 1796 Dime! (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Empire Collection (Stack's), lot 728, November 1957.

EXTREMELY RARE 1798 SMALL 8 DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 17



(Enlarged)

- 17 1798 R.3. Small 8 (as on the overdate), no left foot on 1 in date. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty lustre with virtually perfect surfaces. Really on par or better than the Bareford example sold by us in 1981. The coin is really "as struck" save for a thin hairline scratch right of the final S in STATES. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex New Netherlands 54th Sale, lot 219, April 1960.

GEM 1809 DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 18



(Enlarged)

- 18 1809 R.1. Only one variety known for this year. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** The stars at the left are flat, as usual, but overall the coin must be considered an unusually sharp strike. A pristine example with delicate russet and iridescent toning. The coin is a rarity in any condition, however, in this outstanding condition it has but few peers; in fact, better than the Auction '79 example and our Bareford coin. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

PRISTINE 1828 SMALL DATE DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 19



(Enlarged)

- 19 1828 R.1. Small date. Reduced size and stars. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. A pristine example with but a microscopic contact mark or two from perfection. An outstanding specimen which probably does not have its equal. Lovely delicate russet-golden toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Spring Sale (Stack's), lot 471, April 1978.



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 20



(Enlarged)

- 20 1837 Ahwash 1. Liberty seated. No stars. Large date. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty and satiny. A particularly strong impression with a full head, cap and shield. Pale golden and iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

AN EXCEPTIONAL 1838 SMALL STARS DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 21



(Enlarged)

- 21 1838 A.1. Small stars. Die crack through the stars at the left. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, blazing mint frost and a needle-sharp strike despite the die crack. Pale golden toning. More than likely the finest example we've ever handled of this Rarity 4 item. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

VERY RARE 1840 WITH DRAPERY DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 22



(Enlarged)

- 22 1840 A.1. **With drapery**. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, fully lustrous with light russet toning. This is the **plate coin** in Ahwash's work on Dimes. Rated as a Rarity 8, in this condition it is either the finest extant or tied for the finest known. This example is needle-sharp, highly unusual! We quote from Ahwash, "... Head and stars are almost always flat. Full heads and fully struck stars on the obverse are certainly the exception, not the rule and must be considered a premium coin." (SEE COLOR PLATE)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 23



(Enlarged)

- 23 **1853 Unlisted variety.** Arrows. Recut 1 in date, arrowheads in a position unlike any others illustrated. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, prooflike surface. Delicate golden russet toning. Really an amazing example of the type. What is most curious about this coin is that Mr. Hayes obtained it from Kamal Ahwash's personal "type set" at the 1982 A.N.A. Convention. (SEE COLOR PLATE)
(See note following lot 11)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 24



(Enlarged)

- 24 **1856 A.3.** Small date. A decidedly superior strike for this date. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.** A frosty borderline gem. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

EXTREMELY RARE 1859 TRANSITIONAL DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 25



(Enlarged)

- 25 **1859 Obverse 1859, Reverse of 1860.** Judd 233. **Choice Brilliant Proof**, striations in the field as made. One of the more unusual patterns or coins in the series as it is our "Stateless" coin. A lovely example with delicate iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 26



(Enlarged)

- 26 **1860 A.1.** **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** A wholly prooflike "First Strike" with a suggestion of a "cartwheel." Delicate toning, mostly on the reverse. By far, rarer than a Proof. (SEE COLOR PLATE)
(See note following lot 14)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 27



(Enlarged)



- 27 **1873 Arrows. A.6. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.** A frosty example with superb orange, sea-green and iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

The arrows, of course, were added to mark a change in weight of the coins under provisions of the Mint Act of 2/12/1873, allowing them to be distinguished easily from the first coin issues of the year under the old standard. In this instance, unlike 1853, the weight was increased. The specific weight increase, though small (only 0.9 grain in the Half Dollar), was significant: it placed all the smaller silver coins (Half, Quarter, and Dime) on the Metric System for the first time, bringing U.S. coinage into line with international systems. Under this weight change, the Silver Dollar, had it been coined, would have weighed 25 grams, as, in fact, the Metric Dollar patterns of 1880 did.



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 28



(Enlarged)



- 28 **1875'S' In wreath. A.1. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.** A frosty example with mottled iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 29



(Enlarged)



- 29 **1892 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated,** frosty and satiny. Superb iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

The bill which authorized a change in the design of the coins, and which further authorized the Treasury Department to change any coin design after it had been in use for 25 years, passed Congress on September 26, 1890. The bill specifically called for a change in the Silver Dollar and the Nickel as soon as it could be done practically after the act passed. (Had that part of the bill actually been followed by the Mint, it would have ended the Morgan Dollar series in 1891, and the Liberty Nickel likewise!)

The Barber design itself (for the Quarter and the Half) incorporated some suggestions from Mint Director Leech as well as a couple of last minute alterations (particularly the removal of Barber's original clouds above the stars on the reverse). As finally issued, these two denominations feature 6-pointed stars on the obverse, as had been used on the Liberty Seated designs, but 5-pointed ones on the reverse (which had also been Barber's original choice for the obverse). One might, in a way, call them "transitional" in this regard: they are the only regular circulation U.S. coins with stars having different numbers of points on the obverse and reverse; they are the first regular issue U.S. coins since the Half Disme of 1792 which use 5-pointed stars; and, with the exception of the Eagle and Double Eagle of Saint-Gaudens, they are the last new design in the U.S. coin series to this date which use the older 6-pointed stars.

POSSIBLY UNIQUE
1916 PATTERN MERCURY DIME



(Enlarged)



Lot No. 30



(Enlarged)

- 30 **1916 Pattern Mercury Dime.** This is perhaps the Robinson Pattern as listed on page 220 of Judd's book but the plate is not clear enough to be certain. Additional points to compare with the adopted design include, (a) The coin is rimless on the obverse; (b) Fasces are larger, along with the description on page 219 of Judd. Silver. Reeded edge. **Proof** albeit carelessly made. Light golden russet toning. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Bareford Collection (Stack's), lot 318, October 1981.

- 31 **1946 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, light iridescent toning.

U. S. TWENTY CENT PIECE



Lot No. 32

- 32 **1875 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, satiny and frosty with peripheral toning. A needle-sharp strike and virtually as perfect as the day it left the mint. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

U. S. QUARTERS

MAGNIFICENT 1796 QUARTER



Lot No. 33

- 33 **1796 Browning 2.** From the Donlon Sale, sold by Abe Kosoff in 1956, described as follows: "A superb proof, with a delightful iridescence. **Unquestionably one of the finest known specimens.** It was acquired by Mr. Donlon out of the Morgan Sale in 1944. Early this year, the Clarke specimen sold at public auction for \$900.00, and I can testify that the Donlon specimen is every bit its equal. This is the coin for the discriminating collector who wants, and can afford, the best."

Both Mr. Hayes and ourselves agree that it is not a Proof but a **splendid Business Strike**. It realized \$1,375.00 at that sale and held the record for any 1796 Quarter until we sold the Holmes Collection in 1960 where that specimen realized \$3,100.00.

There is no question that this lovely specimen is one of the nicest to reach the market in years. A sharp strike, broad milled borders with light planchet adjustment marks at the left, exquisite iridescent toning. A sensational coin. *(SEE COLOR PLATE)*

EXTREMELY RARE 1804 QUARTER



Lot No. 34

- 34 **1804 B.1. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** A pristine example, full frosty mint bloom, and exceptionally beautiful light sea-green and iridescent toning. The coin is as sharply struck as any we've ever seen. The denticles are there albeit weak, the obverse stars certainly better than usual, the reverse stars mostly with radial lines. In fact, this coin is better struck than any of the Type (1804-1807), the feathers on the eagle are in minute detail, the motto in bold relief, even the veins on the olive sprig are clearly in evidence. Identifiable in the future by a microscopic rim defect over the right pendant of T in LIBERTY and some faint edge test marks which cannot be termed an impairment of any kind.

We must agree with Lester Merkin in calling this specimen "*The Finest Known.*" A great rarity from any point of view and one destined to set a new record. *(SEE COLOR PLATE)*

Ex Lester Merkin, lot 768, October 1972.

PRISTINE 1815 QUARTER



Lot No. 35

- 35 1815 B.1. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** A pristine example with delicate sea-green, pink and russet toning. The coin really defies description. From Hank Rogers who purchased it from the previous owner where it was kept in one of our envelopes dating to the 1940's. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)



Lot No. 36

- 36 1831 B.4. Small letters on the reverse. With the diecrack through the C of the value. **Brilliant Uncirculated**, rich steel and iridescent toning. Sharply struck with a glistening surface. Really quite a lovely specimen. Perhaps we were somewhat conservative in our description of the coin in an earlier sale. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Stack's April 1983 Sale, lot 609.



Lot No. 37

- 37 1831 B.5. Large letters. Long l's over short l's. By far, the rarer of the two major varieties. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** Sharply struck with full blazing lustre. The obverse with a crescent of iridescent toning. The reverse with peripheral toning only. Really a beauty! (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex 1972 ANA (Rarcoa); Stack's June 1980 Sale, lot 298.

PLAN TO ATTEND THIS SALE
OR
PLEASE MAIL YOUR BID SHEET EARLY



Lot No. 38

- 38 1838 Liberty seated. Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, blazing mint lustre, iridescent toning about the periphery. The stars mostly weak, caused by adjustment to the planchet. Very scarce. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



Lot No. 39

- 39 1840'O' Drapery. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. Full mint lustre. Iridescent toning about the edges. A rare variety. **Note:** Recently, a catalogue containing an 1840'O' Drapery quarter said the New Orleans hoard contained a few which removed this from the really rare dates. The hoard only contained **two** and they were choice on **one** side only. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Speir Collection (Stack's), lot 37, March 1974. (The illustration is marked lot 36 in error.)



Lot No. 40

- 40 1853 Arrows and rays. Brilliant Uncirculated, full frosty mint bloom. A **gem** despite a few trivial bagmarks on the face and drapery. Russet toning about the periphery, lightening towards the center. A magnificent impression. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Lester Merkin, lot 111, October 1969.

(See note following lot 11)



Lot No. 41

- 41 1854 Arrows. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. A satiny example with mauve and pink iridescent toning. A needle-sharp strike with a full head, cap and stars. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

(See note following lot 11)



Lot No. 42

42 **1856 Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.** A borderline gem with splendid sea-green and iridescent toning. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Crosby, Mayfield, MacMurray Sale (Stack's), lot 1335, January 1958 (at the outrageous price of \$8.00).

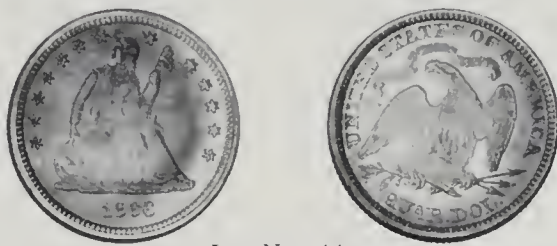
**EXTREMELY RARE
1865 TRANSITIONAL QUARTER**



Lot No. 43

43 **1865 Judd 425. Transitional Type.** Obverse: The regular die. Reverse: The adopted die of 1866 with Motto. **Choice Brilliant Proof**, pale russet and steel toning. An extremely rare and popular pattern. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

FINEST KNOWN 1866 MOTTO QUARTER



Lot No. 44

44 **1866 Motto. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** A superb example of this rare date. A marvelous strike for this notoriously weak date. Splendid russet toning with peripheral iridescence. Discovered in an original 1866 Proof Set, obviously inserted by the Mint to make up for the lack of a Proof. One of the "key" types of this series. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

U. S. QUARTERS



Lot No. 45

- 45 **1873 Arrows. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, sea-green and iridescent toning. A first-rate example of this two-year type. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)
Ex Goshen Collection (Stack's), lot 573, February 1978.
(See note following lot 27)



Lot No. 46

- 46 **1875 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. An unusually sharp specimen. Full head, cap and stars. Frosty lustre with exquisite sea-green and iridescent toning. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)



Lot No. 47

- 47 **1892 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. A dazzling specimen with a wholly prooflike obverse, cameo-like appearance, and a frosty reverse. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)
Ex Auction '83 (Rarcoa), lot 1107.
(See note following lot 29)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of ten percent (10%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.

**EXTREMELY RARE PATTERN
1916 LIBERTY STANDING QUARTER**



Lot No. 48

- 48 **1916 Pattern Liberty Standing Quarter.** Judd 1795. **Proof**, more of the Roman Finish nature than the Matte. Judd mistakenly took this to be the regular dies before the 'M' (Hermon MacNeil) was added to the obverse.

The obverse was originally designed with two extra leaves around the L of LIBERTY, virtually obscuring that letter. Since Judd used photos of coins in the Smithsonian he did not notice that the leaves had been removed carefully and that the toning hid the removal perfectly.

We quote from a letter dated October 22, 1916 addressed to A.M. Joyce, Superintendent of the U.S. Mint from the Director of the Mint which was unearthed by J.H. Cline:

"I am returning to you herewith two of the four sample quarters you sent me, one being blank on one side with the reverse design on the other, and the other being your number 4, as submitted in your letter of October 20th.

"With one slight alteration, the design as it appears on coin No. 4 is acceptable. The slight alteration referred to is the elimination of the two leaves in the angle of the letter 'L' in the word 'Liberty'. You will notice that I have scratched these two leaves off the coin I am returning to you. With this slight change you may go ahead and make up the dies for the finished coin. I have kept here No. 2 and No. 3, which you can charge to me."

There is a strong possibility, in fact more than likely, that this is the very coin referred to in the Director's letter to Superintendent Joyce. A most interesting pattern with perhaps one of the best pedigrees of all time. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

(See note following lot 49)



Lot No. 49

- 49 **1917'S' Type II. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, full mint bloom. Full head, shield and all other devices. A pristine example with delicate toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Whether or not there really was any public criticism of the bare-breasted first type, no mention was made of it either in the letters of Treasury Secretary McAdoo to Representative Ashbrook (chairman of the House committee on coinage), nor in the bill introduced by Ashbrook and actually passed by the House in July, 1917. That bill was quite specific as to the allowable changes in the design: "No changes shall be made in the emblems or devices used. The modifications shall consist of the changing of the position of the eagle, the re-arrangement of the stars and lettering, and a slight concavity given to the surface." Under these provisions, the addition of the armor on Liberty was in straight violation of the enabling law and all of the Type II Quarters were illegal issues.

EXTREMELY RARE
MINT STATE 1794 HALF DOLLAR



Lot No. 50

- 50 1794 Overton 101. Die crack as usual from a denticle to a leaf to the left of the first S in STATES. A later state of the die with a further crack from a denticle through F in OF to a leaf and then at a right angle through a leaf to the final S in STATES.

Choice Brilliant Uncirculated, full mint lustre, some faint planchet adjustment marks on the eagle and a tiny rim planchet defect below the first star. Exquisite gray and iridescent toning. A superb specimen and if not the finest known certainly equal to it. Considered by Mr. Hayes as *the rarest first year of issue silver coin in Mint State*. After some research there is no question he is correct. Better than both of the specimens we sold, the Miles example in 1968 and the Hawn specimen in 1973. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex World's Greatest Collection (F.C.C. Boyd), Numismatic Gallery, lot 2, April 1945; later sold by Stack's to a half dollar specialist in Chicago.



(Enlarged)

PROBABLY THE FINEST KNOWN
1801 HALF DOLLAR



Lot No. 51

- 51 1801 O.101. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty mint lustre. An absolutely sensational example of this rare date. The devices are sharply struck except for the stars which never have their radial lines. Special mention must be made of the portrait which is perfectly struck, with each strand of hair fully in evidence. Lovely light golden gray toning with a tiny tarnish spot on the truncation, a minuscule edge nick at the point of the bust and a few scattered microscopic bagmarks. The first year of the type and by far, *rarer in Mint State than even a 1796!*

To the best of our knowledge there are only two Mint State specimens known, the other being of a different die variety. Only when one considers the many specialized Half Dollar collections we've sold, such as Dupont, Pierce, Cox, Bauman, Wolfson, Miles, Hawn, Stack and a host of others, can one truly comprehend the rarity of this date in Mint condition. Formerly lot 319 in Merkins' June 12, 1968 Auction Sale. Later from our June 1980 Auction, lot 304. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Robison Collection - Part III (Stack's), lot 822, December 1982.



Lot No. 52

- 52 1807 O.112. Large stars, 50/20 on the reverse. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty lustre, pale russet and iridescent toning. In fact, really a **borderline gem**. The central portion **fully** struck, unheard of for this date! The best we've seen in years, with a strong probability that it is the best ever. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



Lot No. 53

- 53 1809 O.105. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**. Splendid golden, mauve and iridescent toning. Softly struck at the chin and correspondingly so on the reverse. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



Lot No. 54

- 54 1834 O.111. Small date, small letters. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, full mint frost, pale steel and slightly russet toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Design Changes on the Capped Bust Half Dollars

Despite the listing of only three main “styles” in this series in the Red Book, there are actually seven of them between 1807 and 1836:

1) 1807-8: this design employs a substantially different treatment of hair, cap, drapery, and portrait than does any of the later designs, and is separately listed in Red Book already.

2) 1809-11 (and 1812/11): the cap is smaller; it lacks the second “band” below the “Liberty” one; the figure of Liberty is shorter and broader, with shorter ribbon ends, more curls, and a redesigned bust.

3) 1812-17: hair curls thicker and in higher relief; relief level of the breast and shoulder increased; drapery modified.

4) 1817-25: Far more finely engraved curls below the cap than on any other design in the series; major changes in the relief of the drapery (especially the top fold in front of the clasp); higher relief on the cheek and jaw, and the chin more tilted upwards; and a relief modification to the cap.

5) 1825-31: heavier or coarser curls which are fewer in number; further relief modifications - heavier and simpler elements - in the cap and drapery.

6) 1832-4: relief levels of the whole design substantially raised; curls again made finer and thinner (but coarsening gradually in 1833 & 34); and the profile substantially altered.

7) 1834-6: massive redesign, with a smaller, sharper face and a downward-tilted bust line; smaller stars.

Most of these modifications were aimed at improving the striking quality of the dies. Unfortunately, the modifications in 1809-11 produced a generic striking weakness at the clasp and the curl above it, the very points which are used in Red Book and elsewhere for grading characteristics. Pieces from this design must be graded more by the state of the curls at the forehead and back to the ear.

The nature of the progressive changes - from fine hair to coarse, and then starting over with fine again - shows clearly that in this period the Mint was using master dies rather than hubs, as these modifications would have required the addition of more metal to a hub, but merely deepening of the engraving on a master die. The “Master Die” concept was, in fact, standard practice at the Mint until many years after the end of the Bust Half Dollar series.

PLAN TO ATTEND THIS SALE
OR
PLEASE MAIL YOUR BID SHEET EARLY

CHOICE AND VERY RARE
1836 REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR



Lot No. 55

- 55 **1836 Reeded Edge.** This lovely specimen is lot 329 from the Garrett Collection Sale, November 1979, where Q. David Bowers catalogued it in part as follows: "1836, Reeded Edge. Choice Proof. Undoubtedly one of the specimens sent on November 8, 1836 by Director of the Mint Robert Maskell Patterson to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury, (accompanied by a communication which noted, in part, 'The first specimens executed this afternoon') as a sample of the initial half dollar coinage from the new steam powered presses installed at the Philadelphia Mint. Some trivial lightness of strike is evident on the central obverse, which is undoubtedly due to unfamiliarity with the coining equipment. The piece is a magnificent Proof with a lilac surface toning to blue at the borders. It is doubtful whether a finer specimen exists. Ex Ely Collection."

This was the description (less footnote) used by David Akers when he offered it for sale in Auction '80, lot 741. The coin certainly has all of the criteria one could hope for in Numismatics - Rare date; First year of type; Proof; Extraordinary state of preservation. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Auction '83 (Stack's), lot 692.

Just as the 1836 "Name on Base" Gobrecht Dollars were long (and erroneously) believed to be patterns, so this Half Dollar issue has been mislabeled, at least since the time of R.C. Davis's original articles on patterns in The Coin Collector's Journal in the 1880's. Robert W. Julian established in 1982 that, in addition to a very small production run (non-Proof) on November 8, 1836, a further quantity of these were struck in December of that year. The total struck in 1836 was unquestionably small due to difficulties with the steam press, probably mostly due to ejection failures. The specimens struck in November and December would, without question, have been struck on the old weight and fineness since that was the only legal basis on which they could have been struck prior to passage of the new Act on January 19, 1837. These would thus have weighed 208 grains and had a fineness of .8924 silver. The pieces struck in early 1837 (and forming part of the delivery of February 22, Washington's birthday and the 1st anniversary of the "First Steam Coinage" token and probably not a randomly chosen date) would have been on the new 206 1/4 grain, .900 Fine standard as were the 1837 strikes of the 1836-dated Gobrecht Dollar. Both the December, 1836, and the February, 1837 issues were struck for, and released to, circulation through normal channels.

Based on Mint delivery figures for December, 1836, and for the first half of 1837, as well as on the relative ratios of the two weights for specimens whose weights are known to us, we believe that some 200 Halves were struck and delivered in December (on the old standard), and 1,000 more in February, 1837 (struck on the new standard). Since the weight differential between the two issues was only 1 3/4 grains, circulation would quickly blur the distinction. High-grade specimens are really our only certain identifications until wear data coupled with weight on numerous examples has been gathered. We know of one definite business strike from the December delivery, sold a couple of years ago: it weighed 207.1 grains. The present specimen, weighing 208.22 grains, is one of the original December issue.

MAGNIFICENT 1838 HALF DOLLAR



Lot No. 56

- 56 1838 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. An incredible specimen with a full “cart-wheel.” Superb russet and iridescent toning. Sharply struck even though the reverse was struck from a severely cracked die. A magnificent specimen. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

GEM 1839 NO DRAPERY HALF DOLLAR



Lot No. 57

- 57 1839 No Drapery. A one-year-only type. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated. Blazing mint frost, exceptional surfaces, and overall appearance. The rarest half dollar type, other than 1794 and 1796. From Rarcoa's sale in 1969. The sale of this coin made the front page of the (then) new Gray Sheet as an example of collectors paying any amount for a gem type, an astonishing \$1,350.00! (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)



Lot No. 58

- 58 1839 Drapery. While not in the same league as the No Drapery, it is a rare coin in this condition. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated, wholly prooflike, rich gray and iridescent toning. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

U. S. HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 59

- 59 1840 Large letter reverse. The reverse of 1838. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty and satiny, golden russet with sea-green overtones. Really a very rare variety, decidedly unappreciated and therefore undervalued. The reason it is a "forgotten" coin is its rarity. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)



Lot No. 60

- 60 1842 Small date. Struck from 1842-46. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, the obverse prooflike, the reverse frosty. Iridescent toning. One of the best examples extant. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's), lot 138, August 1973.



Lot No. 61

- 61 1846 Tall date. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. A wholly prooflike and two-tone specimen. A needle-sharp strike with but a few light marks. The coin was dipped but no harm done. From the Randall Sale, catalogued by Woodward, sold by Bangs, September 15-17, 1885, lot 395 as a Proof. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Garrett Sale (Stack's), lot 206, March 1976.

EXTREMELY RARE 1853 ARROWS AND RAYS



Lot No. 62

- 62 **1853 Arrows and rays.** Another one-year-only type. **Choice Brilliant Proof.** The obverse with full deep mirror surface, the reverse lacking in depth, undoubtedly due to the rays. Virtually a twin to the Lenox Lohr example we sold in 1956 and the Hawn piece we sold in 1973 (toning about the edges). Light golden toning and exceptionally attractive. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)
(See note following lot 11)



Lot No. 63

- 63 **1854'O' Gem Brilliant Uncirculated,** deeply struck, frosty and satiny, superb iridescent toning. A pristine example of the type used in 1854-55. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)
(See note following lot 11)



Lot No. 64

- 64 **1856'O' Gem Brilliant Uncirculated,** frosty mint bloom. Some light reverse bag-marks. Superb delicate iridescent toning. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

U. S. HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 65

- 65 **1866 Motto. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty and satiny with a few minuscule bagmarks. An exceptional coin with full stars, head and cap. Sharply struck as well in the centers which is indeed unusual. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's), lot 232, August 1973.



Lot No. 66

- 66 **1873 Arrows. Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, frosty lustre, delicate peripheral toning. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Ex Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's), lot 262, August 1973.



Lot No. 67

- 67 **1875'S' Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, lovely satiny surfaces. Coppery iridescent toning about the periphery. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)



Lot No. 68

- 68 **1892 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. A superb frosty example, exhibiting exquisite golden and iridescent toning. As sharply struck as any of this series could be, as every device is in minute detail. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

(See note following lot 29)

EXTREMELY RARE 1916 PATTERN HALF DOLLAR



Lot No. 69

- 69 **1916 Pattern Half Dollar.** Similar to Judd 1801. The 6 of the very small date extends slightly to the right of the heel. Judd 1801 indicates a smaller date which does not extend beyond the foot. The reverse is as adopted in 1916 **without** A.A. Weinman's initials. **Matte Proof**, pale pink and golden gray toning. A needle-sharp strike. **Note:** This cataloguer cannot remember ever seeing patterns of the 1916 10c, 1916 25c, and 1916 50c in one auction sale. It is our hope that one buyer obtains all of them, thereby keeping the 1916 set intact. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

Design Changes on Walking Liberty Half Dollars

1) 1916 (all mints): small, rather spiky stars on the flag, with only a faint line separating the star field from the stripe field; red stripes not clearly set off from white ones by any sort of border line; the ground line from the date to the sun is softly defined and rounded at the top; the base of ray 8 from the sun is much too close to the base of ray 7.

2) 1917: larger, regularly shaped stars; sharp border line below the star field; more sharply defined edge lines on the red stripes; the leaves on the branch in Liberty's hand are more sharply outlined and have sharp points, as well as being aligned differently.

3) 1918: collar on Liberty's gown redesigned and broadened; ray 8 is centered between rays 7 & 9; there is an incuse border at the top edge of the ground line from date to sun. Motto changed to taller, thinner, more widely spaced letters.

4) 1920: Liberty's eap has been redesigned, with more grooves at the back and a larger top fold; the ground line from date to sun has been given a sharp raised edge; the outer edge of the flag eurl by the knees has also had a raised border added to it.

5) 1923'S': all the red stripe lines in the flag have been strengthened and deepened, including those crossing the leg.

6) 1927'S': the drapery lines at and below Liberty's right shoulder have been redesigned and put into stronger relief; there is a strong incuse border around the flag and eurl below Liberty's right arm, separating it from the lower level of the flag.

7) 1939: a sharp raised border line separates the flag at left from the field; there is a similar line at the bottom end of the flag end at rays, and another, continuous raised border line up the left edge of the flag eurl from the rays to the branch end.

This final modification, subject to gradual hub deterioration during the WWII years, remained in effect until the end of the series in 1947.

- 70 **1948 Choice Brilliant Uncirculated.** A splendid strike.

In addition to the uniface white metal master obverse die trial with "XXXX" instead of a date, which Taxay mentions, a uniface pattern die strike in lead exists, dated 1948 and bearing two sets of the designer's "JRS" initials; one set below the shoulder, as eventually adopted, and the other set smaller and with the letters slanted to the right, placed farther toward the front of the bust. This was apparently intended to allow Mint officials to see on one specimen which form and placement of the initials they preferred.

- 71 **1964 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** Superb peripheral toning.

The
1794 Silver Dollar in Mint State
with one of the oldest extant pedigrees



Lot No. 72



U. S. SILVER DOLLARS

EXTREMELY RARE MINT STATE 1794 SILVER DOLLAR

- 72 1794 Bolender (1). Only one pair of dies was made for dollars this year, and all 1,758 coins were struck on October 15, 1794. This coin was lot 138 in Christie's Major The Lord St. Oswald Sale held in London on October 13, 1964 (Oddly enough 170 years later almost to the day!). The coin was described in that sale as follows: "U.S.A., DOLLAR, 1794 - a similar coin, in **mint state** and with fewer planchet marks than last, but slight scratches on obverse and some rim damage on reverse, very well struck." The "slight scratches" are for the most part **NOT** scratches but the wreath etc. showing because of clashed dies. The rim damage was mint-caused, more than likely from the blank planchet being cut too closely to the previous planchet.

The 4th Lord St. Oswald who consigned his United States coins to Christie's for sale in October, 1964 was a collateral descendant of Sir Rowland Winn, Bart., a wealthy young Englishman of liberal sentiments, an inquiring mind and a taste for adventure. It would appear probable that these qualities inspired him, at the age of 20, to visit North America in 1795 to see for himself how the new Republic was getting along. Like many tourists before and since he made a point of visiting the nation's capital, then Philadelphia, to examine the seat and machinery of government. The very quantity of the pieces discussed below tells the story. Young Rowland Winn was not of the calibre to inspire presentations of any kind; it was more than likely that he visited the Mint and took his pick of freshly struck coins available in the Superintendent's strong box, paying for them in welcome English gold. Naturally, he chose the best pieces available, as anyone would today.

The present cataloguer, Norman Stack, was able to attend the St. Oswald Sale in London and to examine for himself the two 1794 and three 1795 Dollars, the three 1795 Half Dollars, and the twenty one 1794 Cents that were among Sir Rowland's souvenirs of his American journey in 1795. He was fortunate in being able to acquire one of the 1795 Dollars in the sale, lot 139, still in his collection and illustrated in his book, "United States Type Coins." The entry made in his original bidding catalogue alongside lot 138 (the coin offered here) sums up the quality in two words, AS STRUCK. That judgment has stood the test of time and cannot be improved upon even after 20 years.

If the St. Oswald pieces are of legendary quality, they are not without another and very rare distinction. The purchaser of this 1794 Dollar will own a coin with one of the oldest extant pedigrees. It went almost directly from the first United States Mint across the Atlantic to slumber undisturbed in a splendid piece of 18th Century furniture for 170 years. There are few coins in any collection with such a notable descent. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Illustrated in R.P. Hilt's book on Early U.S. Die Varieties.

All known strikes of this issue were made on October 15, 1794. The designs were by Robert Scot, originally from England, who also cut the dies. All silver specimens known to us show strike weakness at the left obverse and reverse due to skewing of the dies; the copper specimen with lettered edge, apparently intended as a Proof, does not show this skewing and thus must have been struck first. It is possible that a few silver strikes were made before the skewing occurred and thus would have a full strike at the left sides, but we cannot recall having seen any, nor do we have any record of sale of such a specimen.



Lot No. 73



MAGNIFICENT 1795 DRAPED BUST SILVER DOLLAR

- 73 1795 B.14. Draped bust. **Choice Brilliant Proof.** The decision to abandon Robert Scot's Flowing Hair design for the Silver Dollar was occasioned by criticism in the Press and by the public, in much the same way (and for the same reasons) as the Chain and then the Wreath Cent designs of 1793 had been dropped. The decision was made easier by Mint Director Henry DeSaussure's desire to improve the artistic quality of the coins; he took the opportunity afforded him to have a new obverse designed by Gilbert Stuart. The dies for the new Dollar were engraved by Jacob Eckstein during September-October, 1795, and the first strikes of "Draped Bust" type began in the latter month. The new obverse required modification of the "small eagle" reverse design to allow proper striking, and this modification was carried out prior to October; in our opinion, the new reverse type was designed, as well as engraved, by Eckstein, as the quality of the engraving is substantially better than that appearing on works of Scot.

Pleased with the appearance of the new designs, DeSaussure had "presentation pieces" of the Dollar struck to give to influential visitors and others as examples of the quality of work being done by the United States Mint under his administration; he had done the same with the new Half Eagles earlier in the year. (In 1836, Mint Director Patterson went even further, having the entire issue of Gobrecht Dollars struck in Proof to show off the new design!) These pieces, struck from polished dies on carefully selected and polished planchets, exhibit extremely sharp detail on the highest parts of the hair and the eagle's breast feathers. Two pairs of dies were prepared and used in 1795 for the new design, and "presentation pieces" are known to have been struck from both pairs. The dies are most easily distinguished as "off center" and "centered" bust, the former (Bolender 14) having the bust too far left on the die, with the highest hair curl beneath "B", while the other has the bust well centered with highest curl beneath "E" as was the standard for the 1796-8 issues. We disagree with Hilt regarding the order of die preparation of these two obverses; it seems vastly more probable that the "off center" bust was the first die made and the more evenly positioned bust the second, especially in view of the use of the latter throughout later production of dies of this design.

Presentation pieces of both these die pairs are excessively rare. Breen estimates that possibly 3-4 exist from each die pair. We cannot at this time confirm that many for either die pair, but there are definitely at least 2 specimens known of the "off center" Bolender 14 piece: the present specimen and the one which Lester Merkin obtained from England (and which is illustrated in Breen's "Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins"). Examples at auction are almost unknown, and we suspect that the intended use and dispersal of the pieces by the Mint itself has had a major impact in this regard: most were presented to non-numismatic visitors to the Mint and thus tended to remain outside numismatic channels for very long periods. The Merkin piece, from England, presumably had remained there from some period right around the year of issue until its appearance in America in the 1970's, nearly 180 years later. The present specimen is the finest known to us to appear at auction anywhere. It formed Lot #12 in W. Elliott Woodward's sale of the J. Colvin Randall Collection, June 29 to July 1, 1885 where it was described as follows: "1795 Fillet head, head to the left of the centre; brilliant proof. This beautiful dollar, so far as condition is concerned, Mr. Randall declares is unique. I certainly have never seen one approaching it in perfection and beauty. Mr. R. held this piece at \$300. Plate."

(Cont'd. on next page)

Lot 73 (cont'd.)

There is no indication in Woodward's description of the coin as to the source from which Randall obtained the piece, but in the absence of any published record known to us of any "presentation piece" or (as it would without question have been called then) "Proof" of the 1795 Draped Bust Dollar in this country prior to that 1885 auction we would add (from Woodward's Introduction to the catalogue), "Many of the choice things in the collection, Mr. Randall obtained from private collections in Europe, having made several voyages across the Atlantic for the sole purpose of adding to his stock and his private collection, for which a long and extensive European acquaintance gave him facilities such as are afforded to few Americans abroad." As many of the most important visitors to the U.S. Mint in the early years were from abroad, and as it was important to the Mint Directors to acquaint other countries with the quality of work done by the U.S. Mint, it is quite possible that Randall obtained this piece abroad; the English provenance of the Merkin specimen increases this possibility. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Garrett Collection (B&R) lot 680, March 1980.

Henry DeSaussure, the Mint Director, reacting to the criticisms of the Scot design, had a new obverse design made based upon a drawing by Gilbert Stuart, the famous portraitist (whose Washington portrait appears on our \$1 bill); it is believed that the "model" for the portrait was Mrs. William Bingham, a famous beauty of the day and friend of both Washington and Jefferson. The dies were prepared by Jacob Eckstein, originally from Germany, in September-October, 1795; he was probably responsible for the redesign of the reverse at the same time. (The new reverse seems to have been designed to allow fuller striking of both sides with the new obverse; the old reverse would have been so placed as to leave the eagle almost headless on most normal strikes.) The first strikes of the new design took place in October, 1795.

- **No lot.** The 1798 Silver Dollar with Heraldic Eagle would have been the first year of issue of this design. One of the very few numismatic errors Jimmy Hayes made was selling the specimen in his collection before the promised "better" coin was actually sold to him. The "promise" did not materialize and he never found one equal to or better than his specimen which we sold as lot 314 in our June 1980 Sale.

VERY RARE 1840 PROOF SILVER DOLLAR



Lot No. 74

- 74 **1840 Brilliant Proof**, pale russet toning, some faint hairlines. A needle-sharp strike with full reflective surfaces. Better than the Carter specimen at \$6,000.00. (SEE COLOR PLATE)

Ex Dr. Judd (Illustrated History of United States Coins), Kosoff 1962; 1949 A.N.A., lot 216.

EXTREMELY RARE 1865 TRANSITIONAL SILVER DOLLAR



Lot No. 75

- 75 1865 Judd 434. Obverse: The regular die. Reverse: The die as adopted in 1866 with the Motto *IN GOD WE TRUST*. **Silver**. Reeded edge. **Choice Brilliant Proof**. A virtual gem with exceptionally beautiful mauve and pale steel iridescent toning. Extremely rare and in great demand by both Silver Dollar and Pattern collectors. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)
- Note: Two of three Transitional Patterns are in this sale.*

GEM 1866 MOTTO SILVER DOLLAR



Lot No. 76

- 76 1866 Motto. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. Blazing mint frost with superb peripheral toning. The finest frosty Morgan Dollar would pale next to this coin. Unquestionably the “*Finest Known*” because the coin is as it left the dies. Not only is it a rare date, but in this exquisite state of preservation, it is exceptional. This coin will easily run into the five figure mark. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)



Lot No. 77

- 77 1878 8 Tailfeathers. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, sharply struck, with a satiny and prooflike surface. (*SEE COLOR PLATE*)

U. S. TRADE DOLLAR



Lot No. 78

- 78 **1873 Gem Brilliant Uncirculated.** An incredible impression, full head, stars and cap and a full eagle. The obverse satiny, the reverse slightly prooflike. Superb iridescent toning. A beauty! (SEE COLOR PLATE)

The Trade Dollar was originally suggested by Henry Linderman, former Director of the Philadelphia Mint and soon to become the first Director of the Mint Bureau in Washington, in November of 1872. It was intended for use exclusively in trade with the Orient and was designed to have a higher silver value than the Mexican "Dollar" with which it would be in competition. Under Linderman's original proposal, it would have no legal tender status in the United States; this was modified in the Mint Act of February 12, 1873, to allow it legal tender status to the sum of \$5. Despite the Red Book (Introduction) statement that the legal tender provision was repealed "the next year" (i.e., in 1874), it was not until July 22, 1876, that this occurred; in fact, an attempt was made in March, 1875, to increase its legal tender status from \$5 to \$50. This change actually passed the House, but failed (due to opposition to some amendments) in the Senate. Coinage of the denomination was effectively suspended on February 22, 1878, by Treasury Secretary Sherman. The vast quantity of Trade Dollars which were placed into circulation within the U.S. was a result of a decline in silver bullion values which made it profitable to depositors to have silver coined into Trade Dollars and then to pass them at "face value" to the unsuspecting even though the Government would not redeem them. It was not until February of 1887, when a bill allowing redemption at face value was passed, that those who held them had any means of getting their money back.

As is the case with many of our other denominations, the Trade Dollars were modified during the course of their issuance. There are actually two major hub varieties of obverse and two of reverse, the change taking place in 1876-1877. Labeling these "Type I" and "Type II" obverses and reverses, we know of hub combinations I-I, I-II, and II-II (the latter all dated 1877, indicating that the obverse was not changed until that year). Die characteristics shown below:

Obverse Type I (1873-76): branch hand has forefinger extending past branch; only 3 fingers around branch; lowest leaves on reverse overlapped; large berries; motto ribbon right end overlapped on wheat stalks; "Liberty" ribbon short, with short ends at top of rope divider on bale; portrait in low relief, only one curl of hair wave onto front of coronet; drapery lines on right thigh ineuse; drapery around thigh and stomach coarsely done.

Obverse Type II (1877-end): portrait remodeled in better relief, 2 curls of hair wave now onto coronet; branch hand has four fingers around branch, old "index finger" is now a berry; lower leaves separated; small berries; motto ribbon right end against bare field; "Liberty" ribbon long, overlapping lower section of bale, longer ends. Drapery lines on right thigh now in relief; raised border line distinguishes edge of thigh from field; drapery on hips and stomach redesigned in softer lines and lower relief; top and collar of dress redesigned.

Reverse Type I (1873-76): Berry on stem below eagle's branch claw and above '900'; leaves short and bunched; wingtip crosses top arrow shaft; short and vague arrow feathers, the top one hidden by left claws; right 'thumb' claw crosses all three arrows; tiny berries, barely thicker than stems.

Reverse Type II (1876-end): No berry under claw; longer and thinner leaves, spread out; wingtip touches 2nd arrow; longer and well defined arrow feathers, clear over branch and not covered by left claws; right 'thumb' claw does not cross lowest arrow; eagle's head and neck feathers redesigned in lower relief; larger berries; eagle and motto rotated clockwise relative to legends.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS

A few words about this Type Collection of U.S. Commemorative Silver Coins are definitely in order. The coins are marvelous as far as their condition are concerned, however, what singles out this collection is the kaliedoscope of color on every coin. This collection took Jimmy Hayes decades to complete.



Lot No. 79

79 1893 Isabella Quarter. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, pale sea-green and iridescent.

AN OUTSTANDING LAFAYETTE DOLLAR



Lot No. 80

80 1900 Washington and Lafayette Dollar. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, exquisite russet and iridescent toning. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



Lot No. 81

81 1893 Columbian. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated. A wholly prooflike "First Strike." Virtually undetectable from a Proof. Superb iridescent toning.



Lot No. 82

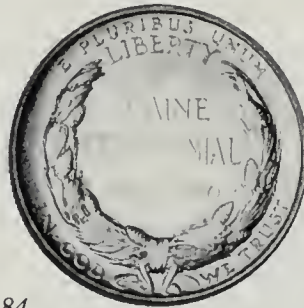
82 1915'S' Panama-Pacific. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, beautiful blue and russet toning.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 83

- 83 1918 Lincoln. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, russet and iridescent with splashes of coppery iridescence.



Lot No. 84

- 84 1920 Maine. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, sharply struck, full faces on the figures flanking the arms. Sea-green and iridescent.



Lot No. 85

- 85 1920 Pilgrim. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, lovely peripheral toning.



Lot No. 86

- 86 1921 Alabama 2x2. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, delicate iridescent toning.



Lot No. 87

- 87 1921 Missouri 2x4. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, blazing lustre with pale golden orange toning.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 88

88 1922 Grant. **Choice** Brilliant Uncirculated. A virtual gem with splendid russet and iridescent toning.



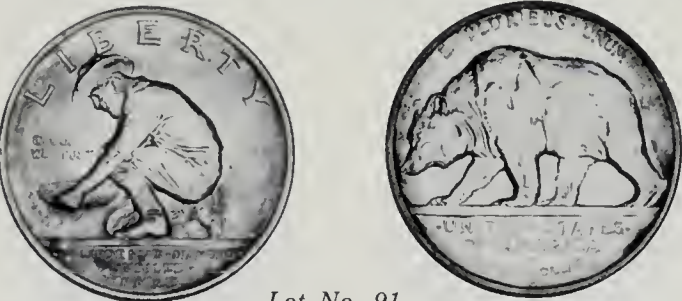
Lot No. 89

89 1923'S' Monroe. **Choice** Brilliant Uncirculated, delicately mottled gray and sea-green toning.



Lot No. 90

90 1924 Huguenot. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, coppery-orange and iridescent toning.



Lot No. 91

91 1925'S' California. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, exceptional iridescent and pink toning.



Lot No. 92

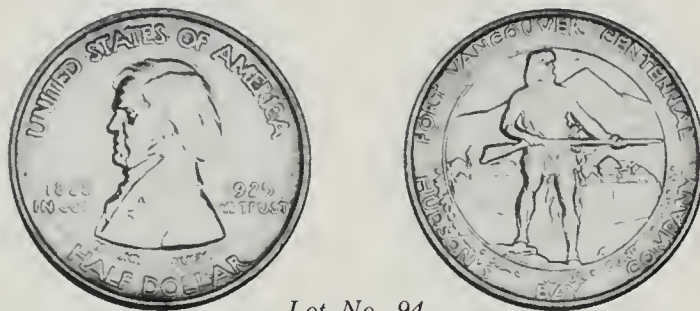
92 1925 Lexington-Concord. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, satiny surface, pale iridescent toning.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 93

- 93 1925 Stone Mountain. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, purple and golden iridescent toning.



Lot No. 94

- 94 1925 Vancouver. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, pale gray and coppery iridescence.



Lot No. 95

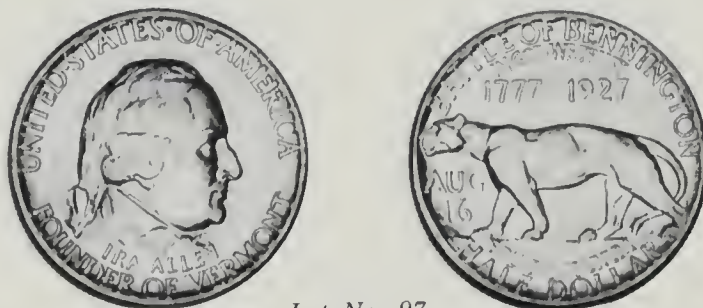
- 95 1926 'S' Oregon Trail. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. Superb iridescent toning.

Note: In the cataloguer's opinion this design is far and away the most beautiful of the entire series.



Lot No. 96

- 96 1926 Sesquicentennial. **Choice Brilliant Uncirculated**, gray-russet toning.



Lot No. 97

- 97 1927 Vermont. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, extraordinary glistening golden and sea-green iridescence.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 98

- 98 1928 Hawaiian. **Choice** Brilliant Uncirculated, satiny surfaces with golden russet and blue toning in concentric circles. (SEE COLOR PLATE)



Lot No. 99

- 99 1934 Maryland. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, delicate russet-gray with coppery peripheral toning.



Lot No. 100

- 100 1935 'D' Arkansas. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, exquisite coppery orange iridescent toning. Second only to the Sesquicentennial as far as obtaining a gem is concerned.



Lot No. 101

- 101 1935 Hudson. **Choice** Brilliant Uncirculated, a couple of bagmarks in the main-sail adjacent to the forward course, otherwise a gem. Magnificent pink and pale blue iridescent toning.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In accordance with the terms of sale, each successful bidder also agrees to pay a buyer's charge of ten percent (10%) of the winning bid recognized by the auctioneer.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 102

- 102 1935 Connecticut. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, exceptional deep golden russet with steel overtones.



Lot No. 103

- 103 1935 Old Spanish Trail. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated. Sensational pale blue, sea-green and pink iridescent toning.



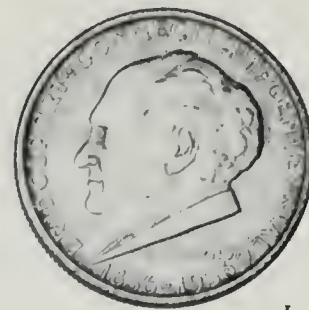
Lot No. 104

- 104 1936 Albany. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated. Bright coppery orange toning about the edges, pale iridescent centers.



Lot No. 105

- 105 1936 Boone. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, mauve gray and golden.



Lot No. 106

- 106 1936 Bridgeport. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, mottled golden and russet toning.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 107

- 107 1936'D' Cincinnati. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, golden, russet and sea-green.



Lot No. 108

- 108 1936 Cleveland. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, deep gunmetal toning.



Lot No. 109

- 109 1936 Columbia, S.C. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, pale iridescent toning with a pink hue.



Lot No. 110

- 110 1936 Delaware. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, golden, pale russet and iridescent toning.



Lot No. 111

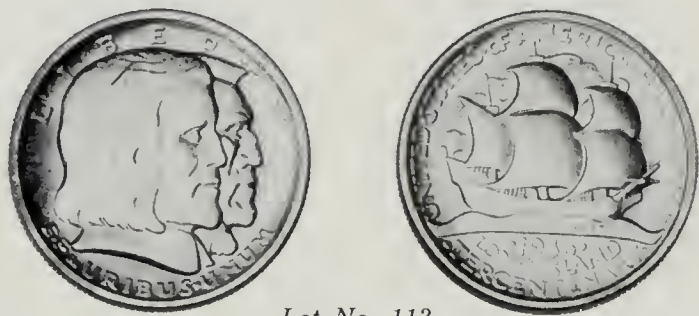
- 111 1936 Elgin. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, deep russet and orange toning, blending to sea-green in the centers.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



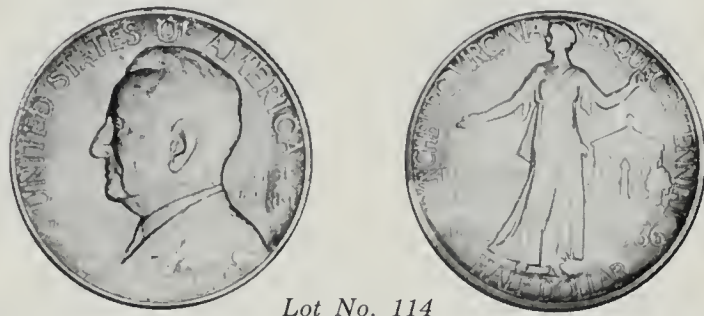
Lot No. 112

- 112 1936 Gettysburg. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, deep russet and iridescent toning.



Lot No. 113

- 113 1936 Long Island. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, golden, russet and sea-green toning.



Lot No. 114

- 114 1936 Lynchburg. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, bright coppery golden-orange toning. The reverse toning in the design of the original cardboard holder.



Lot No. 115

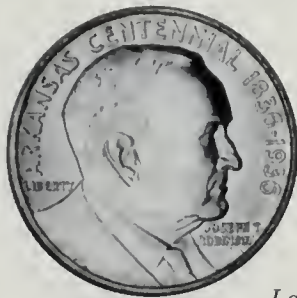
- 115 1936 Norfolk. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, magnificent concentric rings of iridescent toning.



Lot No. 116

- 116 1936 'D' Rhode Island. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, exquisite iridescent toning.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 117

- 117 1936 Robinson. **Choice** Brilliant Uncirculated, splendid light golden and iridescent toning.



Lot No. 118

- 118 1936 'D' San Diego. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, deep russet and silvery iridescent toning.



Lot No. 119

- 119 1936 'S' San Francisco. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, lovely light sea-green and purple iridescence.



Lot No. 120

- 120 1936 Wisconsin. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated, light toning mostly about the periphery.



Lot No. 121

- 121 1936 York. **Gem** Brilliant Uncirculated. The most unusual toning imaginable, wholly pale sea-green with a touch of iridescence.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 122

122 1937 Roanoke. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, pale blue and pink toning.



Lot No. 123

123 1937 Antietam. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. Splendid mottled russet and iridescent toning.



Lot No. 124

124 1938 New Rochelle. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**. A wholly prooflike example with cloudy iridescent toning.



Lot No. 125

125 1938 'D' Texas. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, pale blue and pink toning.



Lot No. 126

126 1946 Iowa. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, pink and russet toning.

U. S. COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS



Lot No. 127

- 127 1946 'D' Booker T. Washington. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, sea-green and russet toning.



Lot No. 128

- 128 1952 Washington-Carver. **Gem Brilliant Uncirculated**, pink centers, bright gun-metal overall.

THIS CONCLUDES THE JIMMY HAYES PORTION OF
STACK'S 50th ANNIVERSARY PUBLIC AUCTION SALE.

— THANK YOU —

*Our 50th Anniversary Sale will continue at approx. 8:15 P.M.,
this evening, with the Primary Bartle Collection and the Carl
Zelson Collection of United States Gold, Silver & Copper Coins.*

*(Please refer to the separate Bartle - Zelson catalogue for
LOTS 129 - 886.)*

NOTES



50 YEARS OF
RARE COIN AUCTIONS